2016 CENSUS HIGHLIGHTS

Ministry of Finance ***Fact Sheet 13***

Ontario

Labour

This factsheet looks at data on labour released by Statistics Canada as part of the 2016 Census.

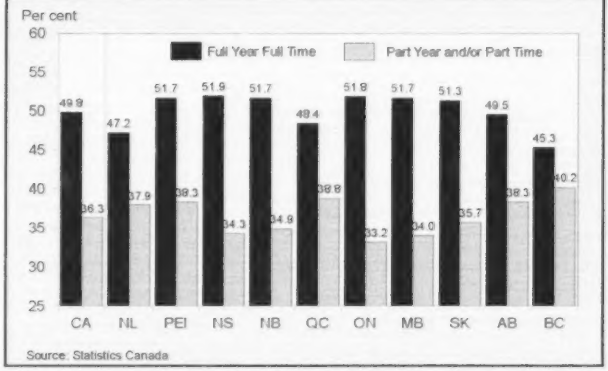
Five out of Six Ontarians Aged 25-54 Worked in 2015

- During calendar year 2015, 15.0 per cent of Ontarians of core working-age (25-54) did not work at all, while 85.0 per cent worked at least part of the year, the lowest rate among provinces. Nationally, 86.1 per cent of the population aged 25-54 worked at some point during 2015.
- Among core working-age Ontarians, 51.8 per cent worked full year full time, only surpassed by Nova Scotia (51.9%). Nationally, 49.8 per cent of Canadians aged 25-54 worked full year full time (49+ weeks and 30+ hours).
- Significantly more Ontario men in this age group worked full year full time (59.0%) compared to women (45.0%).
- Ontario had the lowest provincial share of core working-age population that had only worked part year and/or part time in 2015, at 33.2 per cent, compared to 36.3 per cent nationally.
- Proportionally more women aged 25-54 in Ontario worked part year and/or part time in 2015 (36.1%) compared to men (30.1%).

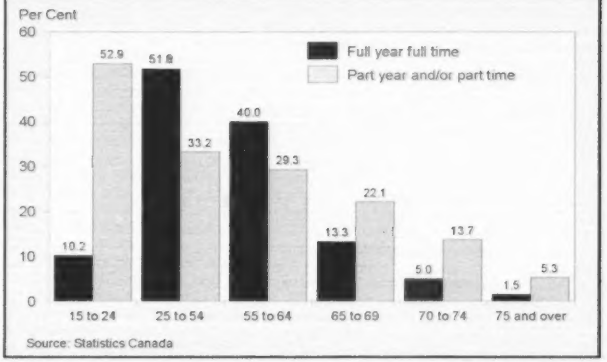
One out of Five Ontario Seniors Worked in 2015

- Among other age groups in Ontario, youths (aged 15-24) had the highest part year and/or part time work activity in 2015, at 52.9 per cent. Only 10.2 per cent of Ontarians in this group worked full year full time. Overall, slightly more youth men (11.5%) than women (8.7%) worked full year full time, while more youth women (55.2%) than men (50.7%) worked part year and/or part time.
- Among older workers aged 55-64, 40.0 per cent worked full year full time in 2015, while 29.3 per cent worked part year and/or part time. Almost half of men in this age group still worked full year full time, while only a third of women did.
- Among Ontario seniors (65+), 6.4 per cent worked full year full time in 2015, while 13.2 per cent worked part year and/or part time.
- More than twice as many senior men worked full year full time (9.4%) compared to women (3.9%). One out of six senior men worked part year and/or part time, while only one out of 10 senior women did.
- 35.4 per cent of 65-69 year olds had some work activity (full or part time/year) in 2015, while 18.7 per cent of 70-74 year olds and 6.8 per cent of Ontarians aged 75+ did.
- Among younger seniors (65-69), 18.0 per cent of men and 9.0 per cent of women worked full year full time in 2015, compared to 7.5 per cent of men and 2.7 per cent or women in the 70-74 age group.

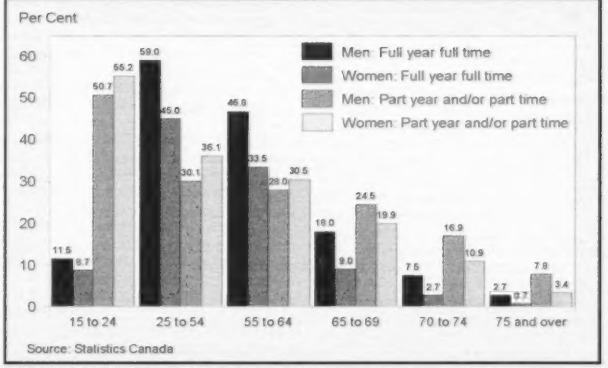
2015 Work Activity of the Population Aged 25-54, by Province



2015 Work Activity by Age Group in Ontario


Per Cent
Full year full time
Part year and/or part time
15 to 24 10.2 52.9
25 to 54 51.8 33.2
55 to 64 40.0 29.3
65 to 69 13.3 22.1
70 to 74 5.0 13.7
75 and over 1.5 5.3
Source: Statistics Canada

2015 Work Activity by Gender & Age Group, Ontario


Per Cent
Men: Full year full time
Women: Full year full time
Men: Part year and/or part time
Women: Part year and/or part time
15 to 24 11.5 8.7 50.7 55.2
25 to 54 59.0 45.0 30.1 36.1
55 to 64 46.8 33.5 28.0 30.5
65 to 69 18.0 9.0 24.5 19.9
70 to 74 7.5 2.7 16.9 10.9
75 and over 2.7 1.7 7.8 3.4
Source: Statistics Canada

January 2018

Office of Economic Policy
Labour Economics Branch

Almost One-Third of Ontario's Workforce Was Born Overseas

- In 2015, 32.7 per cent of Ontario's labour force was comprised of immigrants and non-permanent residents, while 67.3 per cent was Canadian-born.
- Among Ontario Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Toronto had by far the highest share of immigrants and non-permanent residents in its workforce, at 52.5 per cent. It was the only CMA where people born in Canada comprised less than half of the local labour force.
- Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part) (25.6%) and Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (24.9%) had the next highest shares, while Greater Sudbury (5.4%) and Belleville (7.0%) had the lowest shares.

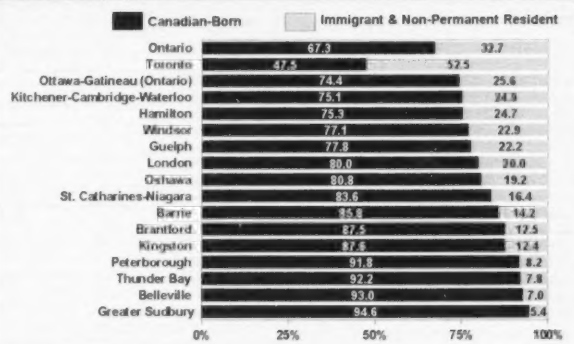
Immigrants and Canadian-Born Ontarians Have Similar Unemployment Rates

- Labour force activity for the week of May 1 to 7, 2016, recorded by the Census shows that Canadian-born Ontarians (7.3%) and immigrants (7.4%) had similar unemployment rates.
- Immigrants who arrived in Canada over the past 15 years had higher unemployment rates than average, while those who arrived before 2001 had unemployment rates lower than average.
- Recent immigrants from the last five years (2011-16) had an unemployment rate (12.7%) almost twice that of those who arrived in the 1990s (6.7%), and almost three times the unemployment rate of immigrants who came before 1981 (4.7%).

Recent Immigrants' Unemployment Rate Low in Central Ontario CMAs

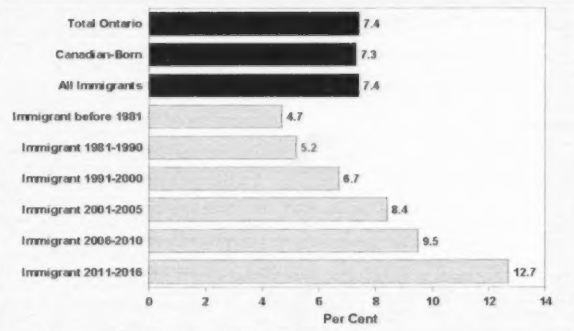
- Among the population aged 25 to 54, the unemployment rate of immigrants who arrived over the last 10 years (2006-2016) was 9.7 per cent in Ontario, compared to 5.9 per cent for the total population aged 25-54.
- Regionally, the unemployment rate of recent immigrants was lowest in the CMAs located in Central Ontario, and highest in the Southwest.
- Only in Thunder Bay did recent immigrants aged 25-54 have a lower unemployment rate (5.7%) than the total 25-54 local population (6.0%). Other Ontario CMAs where the unemployment rate of recent immigrants was relatively low included Guelph (8.0%), Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (8.2%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (8.7%).
- The highest unemployment rates among 2006-2016 immigrants were in the Southwestern CMAs of London (11.5%), Windsor (11.3%).

2015 Labour Force by Immigration Status, by Census Metropolitan Area



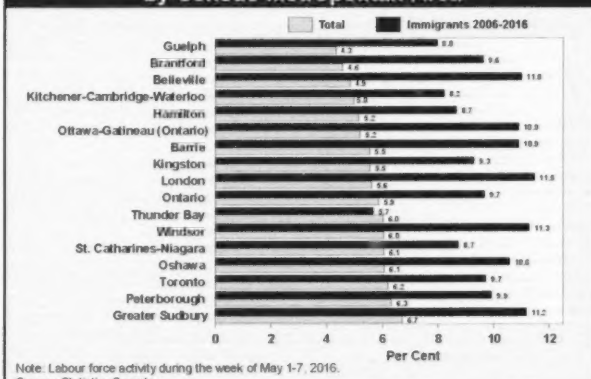
Source: Statistics Canada

Unemployment Rate by Immigration Status, Ontario



Note: Labour force activity during the week of May 1-7, 2016.
Source: Statistics Canada

Unemployment Rate, Population Aged 25-54, by Census Metropolitan Area



Note: Labour force activity during the week of May 1-7, 2016.
Source: Statistics Canada

Most Common Occupation: Retail Salesperson

- In 2016, the most common occupation (3-digit National Occupational Classification) in Ontario was retail salesperson, accounting for 3.7 per cent of persons employed. Motor vehicle and transit driver was second at 3.0 per cent, followed closely by secondary and elementary school teacher and educational counsellor.
- Among men, the top five occupations in Ontario were motor vehicle and transit driver (5.1%), computer and information systems professional (3.9%), retail salesperson (3.1%), cleaner (2.8%), and retail and wholesale trade manager (2.5%).
- Among Ontario women, the most common occupations in 2016 were secondary and elementary school teacher and educational counsellor (4.6%), administrative and regulatory occupation (4.5%), retail salesperson (4.3%), general office worker (4.1%), and paraprofessional occupation in legal, social, community and education services (3.8%).

Gender Ratio Skewed in Many Occupations

- Of the 24,575 plumbers, pipefitters and gas fitters in Ontario, only 365 were women, a ratio of 1 to 66. Other occupations with very few women included machinery and transportation equipment mechanics (except motor vehicles) at 1 to 55, masonry and plastering trades at 1 to 49, carpenters and cabinetmakers at 1 to 47, as well as automotive service technicians at 1 to 40 and crane operators, drillers and blasters at 1 to 40.
- Occupations with the highest ratios of women were not as extremely skewed.
- Of the 110,055 office administrative assistants - General, legal and medical in Ontario in 2016, only 5,920 were men, a ratio of 1 to 18. The ratio of men to women was 1 to 13 for professional occupations in nursing, and 1 to 12 for home care providers and educational support occupations.

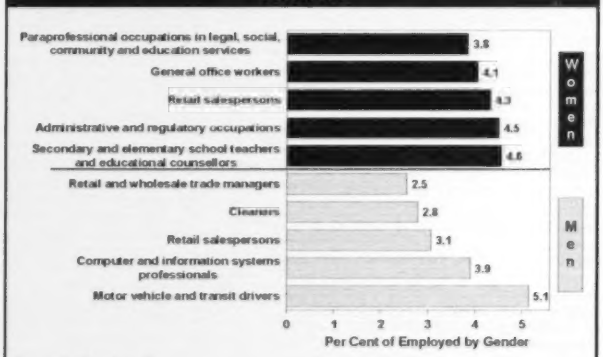
Managerial Occupations Pay the Most

- Based on median wages, salaries and commissions earned in 2016, the best paid occupation in Ontario was manager in natural resources production and fishing at $115,682.
- Other occupations with high median earnings included legislators and senior management ($114,280), contractors and supervisors, mining, oil and gas ($112,267), managers in engineering, architecture, science and information systems ($106,010), managers in public administration ($103 834), and judges and lawyers ($102,832).

Most Common Occupations in 2016, Ontario

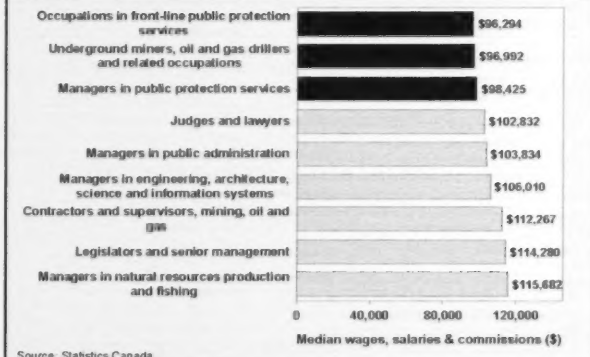
Source: Statistics Canada

Top 5 Occupations by Gender in 2016, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada

Occupations with Highest Median Earnings in 2016, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada

Contact: Alex Munger (416) 325-0102